

danger to themselves. For the duty to which they are now assigned they are better fitted than anything else in the British navy.

MASS TURKISH TROOPS.

Germans Command Forces Gathered to Meet Allies.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—The Tenedos correspondent of the Times telegraphed as follows to-night:
The Turks greatly fear the landing of troops in the Gallipoli. Forty-eight thousand Ottoman soldiers are concentrated on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, and 10,000 near Gallipoli on the European side. All are commanded by Germans.

FEAR BULGARIANS.

Turks Strengthen Lines Against Attack From Northwest.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—A despatch from Athens to the Daily Telegraph says the Turks, who fear a Bulgarian attack, are strengthening their lines from Makri Koi to Lule Burgas and have sent heavy artillery from Constantinople to Derkos.

U. S. AIDS BRITISH REFUGEES.

Vice-Consul Accompanies 500 From Brussels to Rotterdam.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—Despatches from Rotterdam to the Daily Mail say: "Between 400 and 500 British women, children and elderly men arrived at Rotterdam from Brussels early to-day in charge of Charles E. Nassim, the American Vice-Consul at Brussels, and Mr. Sunderland, an American attaché at The Hague, who met them at the frontier. All declared that they had been well treated. They had lived with Belgian families since the beginning of the war. They had no complaint to make of lack of food or the behavior of the Germans."

"The women were all residents of Brussels. Some of them were governesses and others were the wives of men of military age who had been sent to Germany. All were grateful for the considerate treatment they had received from Mr. Nassim and his assistants."

Says Conscription Is Vital to England

"Daily Mail" Urges Drastic Action, as Recruiting Plan Has Failed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Mail, in an article demanding compulsory military service in Great Britain, says there is a remarkable similarity in the problems now confronting the British government with those which confronted President Lincoln in 1863. The paper urges that the question be solved in the way that Lincoln solved it. It adds:

"Voluntary service is already breaking down. The recruiting campaign, which began with clever legitimate advertising, is now degenerating into a bullying poster. If we are to win the war we must carry our organization to the same pitch of perfection as that of our enemies. That is practicable only with compulsion. On taking this step, and on taking it soon, everything will turn."

ABANDONS PASSPORT RULES.

French Embassy in London Reverts to Old Method.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—The Sun correspondent understands that the French Embassy here has abandoned the new rules for granting passports and has reverted to the former method, which consisted of simply having the permits vouchsafed. The confusion caused by the new regulations culminated in an incident in which eighty passengers who had complied with the requirements of the authorities at London and Folkestone were turned back at Boulogne.

The object of the new regulations was to prevent idlers from visiting France, but they were found to interfere to such an extent, with those who may have legitimate business in that country, that it was found necessary to revert to the old plan.

KAISER PROUD OF WAR LOAN.

Thanks German People for "Victory of Those at Home."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
AMSTERDAM, March 25.—The Kaiser has sent to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg from the imperial headquarters the following message:

"In the fact that the second war loan exceeded all expectations and was unparalleled in financial history, I perceive a manifestation of a will to conquer which is prepared for all sacrifices, all exertions and a confidence of victory among the German people, who are raising up for me a new and more special thanks to all who contributed to this great success."

"Like the glorious exploits of my army and navy this victory of those at home fills me with joy and pride in being the first servant of such a nation as such a time."

PARIS LIGHTS CAUSE ARRESTS.

Eighty Charged With Disobeying Rules Against Zeppelins.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, March 25.—The police are insisting on a rigid observance of the precautions against lights showing in windows. The commissary in the Pantheon district issued eighty summonses yesterday for those who had failed to obey the rule that windows must be covered with double curtains.

To prevent the possibility of confusion it has been decided to retain the single light "on guard" as a warning signal, but to use the more joyful light known as the "boule" as a signal that danger is over.

The order has been issued in six suburbs where Zeppelins are most likely to appear to extinguish street lights regularly at 10 o'clock each evening.

Austrian Air Unit on Montenegro.

Cettinje, Montenegro, March 25.—Three Austrian aviators bombarded Antivari, Air Base and six other places. Thirteen bombs were flung into the streets at Antivari, six at Vile Pazar, on Lake Scutari, and two at Njegos. No damage was done.

RUSSIANS WIN VICTORY ON CARPATHIAN FRONT

Storm Trenches in Terrific Fighting and Drive Austrians From Important Position Near Lupkow Pass—Foe in Full Retreat, Leaving Many Prisoners.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

Great progress has been made in the Dardanelles, according to a Rome despatch. Four forts have been dismantled and Fort Dardanos on the Asiatic side completely destroyed. Little sweeping now has been extended much further into the Narrows.

The British Admiralty announced that it has good reason to believe that the U-29, the famous German submarine which has done so much damage to British shipping at the mouth of the Channel, has been sunk with all on board.

The main army which invested Peremysh has been split into two divisions, one of which, under Gen. Dmitrieff is proceeding toward Cracow and the other going to reinforce the Russians who are fighting the battle of the Carpathians.

The German official statement speaks of the Russian advance along the East Prussian frontier and tells of the repulse of several attacks.

The French report indicates a full in the western war theatre. Minor acts in the Champagne region and around Notre Dame de Loreto were repulsed.

RUSSIANS WIN IN CARPATHIANS

Terrific Battle on Mountain Crest Yields Victory.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PETERSBURG, March 25.—The battle of the Carpathians is turning in favor of the Russians, according to the official statement of the Russian General Staff made public to-night. It is as follows:

On the front toward the west of the middle Niemen we continue to progress. There is no change of importance in the Carpathians. Our offensive in the direction between Bartfeld and the Zolok Pass is developing completely successful. Our troops, operating under extremely difficult conditions, gained their most decisive success in the region of Lupkow Pass, where they captured a very important Austrian position on the crest of the Beled Mountains.

Having forced a wood which was a perfect entanglement of barbed wire and surrounded by several layers of trenches, our infantry pushed forward to the principal position of the enemy, driving the field guns and often bombarding the position at a distance of 600 paces. They crossed deep ditches and overcame the enemy, which was strongly armored and provided with internal defense.

The Austrians made several furious counter attacks in close formation, but were dispersed and partly annihilated by our fire and by our charges. Toward Wednesday morning the enemy began to retreat to certain positions. During the day we took about 100 officers and 500 soldiers, besides a dozen machine guns.

The Russian officers have already taken over the perfect government of Peremysh and the city is rapidly returning to calm. The Government itself will operate the valuable oil refineries, for it will be a much needed resource for its army.

The Jews have been pacified and have returned to their homes. When they knew first that the Russians were to come in many of them fled from the city and endeavored to escape over the broken bridges. They were turned back by the Russians, who told them if they returned to their regular vocations they would not be disturbed or molested.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Fighting Continues in the Carpathians, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, March 25.—The following official statement was given out here to-day:

Our troops in the Carpathians

are fighting with the greatest

bravery and are making

great progress in the

direction of the

mountain passes.

The Austrians are

repulsed in several

places and are

retreating to the

mountain passes.

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are making great

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places and are

retreating to the

TO MARCH ON CRACOW.

Army at Peremysh Is Divided into Two Forces.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the 160,000 or more Russian troops used as an investing army around Peremysh have been divided. One force under Gen. Dmitrieff, the Bulgarian commander, has been sent west toward Cracow, while another force under Gen. Ivanoff has proceeded south into the Carpathians, where he will reinforce the Muscovites who have recommenced their drive toward Hungary.

The sudden cessation of hostilities in the region of the Dniester is ascribed to a great storm now raging, but the fact that the German front is being ordered to leave to the Germans the responsibility for opening hostilities, one order issued on August 4 by M. Messimy, the War Minister at that time is quoted as follows:

"The statement explains that when war was declared the French army was concentrated along the German frontier and that the German invasion of Belgium compelled the French General Staff to change completely the disposition of troops which had been arranged. The result of this delay, the War Office says, was that the Germans were able to cross the Marne, which they would never have been able to do otherwise."

The War Minister says that the question of the British army taking the field was not considered until after the Germans had violated Belgium. The concentration of the British troops was effected behind Mauberge on August 14 to 21.

Orders which were issued to show that the French army was kept six miles from the German frontier and was ordered to leave to the Germans the responsibility for opening hostilities, one order issued on August 4 by M. Messimy, the War Minister at that time is quoted as follows:

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BRINGS MORE NEWS OF KARLSRUHE LOSS

German Raider Blown Up After Striking Reef, Says Carib's Officer.

Stories of the destruction of a Caribean reef of the German raider Karlsruhe have been drifting into this port for the last ten days, and these taken with despatches from Copenhagen announcing the arrival of the Karlsruhe crew in Germany have inspired a general belief hereabout that the daring cruiser is no more.

Further confirmation of the report of her end was brought here yesterday by Jesse Bond, second officer of the Clyde Line steamer Caco, sunk by a drifting mine in the North Sea. He is drifting mine in the North Sea.

Second officer Boyd got in by the Holland-America steamship Rotterdam from Rotterdam, where he arrived from Bremerhaven two weeks ago. He said he had friends in Bremerhaven who told him positively that the Karlsruhe had struck a reef in foggy weather more than a month ago. Her commander made an effort to get her off, but she was badly smashed forward and he finally gave up hope of saving her.

The shipper decided to blow her up so that none of her equipment might fall into possession of vessels of the Allies in case of her capture. The explosion came as the last strains of "The Water on the Rhine" played by the ship's band on a merchant convoy, died away and the crew in two.

Mr. Boyd says a part only of the crew got to Germany by the convoy. Others, he understood, and remained on the island. He said he had seen some of the crew, who had been decorated with the Iron Cross. The rumor in Bremerhaven is that those who stayed on the island finally made their way to South America.

Mr. Boyd said he knew that the German navy was assembling a great fleet of submarines and that the recent raids on the Allies' merchant ships would be a consequence to the trade of the new future.

FEAR STRIKE ON IRISH ROADS.

Munagers Refuse to Accede to Demands of Men.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—The Irish Labor says there is a serious situation in Ireland owing to the refusal of the managers of the railways to meet the demand of the men for increased wages and a strike is feared.

OUTBREAK FEARED IN CHINA.

Anti-Japanese Feeling Growing in Many Provinces.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
SHANGHAI, March 25.—Anti-Japanese feeling is reported in many provinces, and it is stated that an outbreak against Japan is feared in the Shantung peninsula.

Chinese here are trying to establish a boycott against the Japanese and have been extending the extent of stopping the demand for Japanese goods and preventing the acceptance of Japanese notes. The police have seized a number of numbers to the boycott. Some of the offenders were fined in a mixed court.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Light, Delicate, Old.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

BERNHARDI CHARGE DENIED BY FRENCH

Say Facts Prove France Had No Plan for Belgian Invasion.

SURPRISED BY GERMANS TALKS TO PEACE SOCIETY

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, March 25.—The French Ministry of War issued a statement last night denying assertions made in the New York Sun by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi, the German military author, who in an article written recently for that publication charged that France and Great Britain had made careful preparations to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

The statement explains that when war was declared the French army was concentrated along the German frontier and that the German invasion of Belgium compelled the French General Staff to change completely the disposition of troops which had been arranged. The result of this delay, the War Office says, was that the Germans were able to cross the Marne, which they would never have been able to do otherwise."

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IGNORE BERNHARDI.

British Say Americans Will See Through German Hypocrisy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—Officialdom has not been disturbed by the charge that Bernhardi, in the New York Sun, has assigned interest and feels grateful to him. The opinion is expressed that he has been a "frenzy" of the "German" in her attempt to convert the United States to her point of view.

It is also felt that Gen. von Bernhardi has deceived himself and that therefore, beyond the speech delivered by Sir Edward Grey on Monday, no reply is necessary from responsible British officials. These officials prefer to leave the American public read Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" and nothing further is required so far as England is concerned.

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ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

DENIES KULTUR WAS "MADE IN GERMANY"

Prof. Giddings Ascribes Half of it to Machiavelli and Half to American.

TALKS TO PEACE SOCIETY

That the "Kultur" of which so much has been heard recently was not "made in Germany" at all was a point made by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings in his lecture on "The Western Hemisphere and the World of To-morrow" before members of the New York Peace Society at Aeolian Hall last night.

The political half of it, he said, was invented by Machiavelli and that part of it devoted to procuring social efficiency is owed to an American school teacher, Benjamin Thompson, who, born in Woburn, Mass., in 1752, later became famous under the title of Count Rumford, conferred on him by the Elector of Bavaria, whose service he entered.

In Bavaria it was that, given full power and a free hand, Thompson was able to put into operation a work of social construction, of economic and moral order, both in conception and in method, especially in its attitude toward the education of the working classes, which now, after a century of heated controversy, is being accepted as "industrial training" and "vocational guidance."

Speaking of the American foreign policy Prof. Giddings said that it could be summed up in the words: "We have good business to attend to" and that as particularly deprecate political interference by either continent in the affairs of the other, always remembering that the proper attitude of nations toward each other is like that of individuals toward each other in good society.

Convinced that the influence of the American hemisphere on the world, the lecturer said multitudes of individuals in America have learned to rely on themselves, to assume initiative, to organize to achieve and to develop co-operative and individual efficiency. They are making prodigious economic strides, their industries have grown beyond precedent. Now they export commodities, soon they will export capital. They will share in the financial control of world affairs. The Western Hemisphere will not only wish for peace, it will have the power to make that wish effective.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE PROFIT.

England Will Limit Gains of War Supply Firms.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—The Government confirms the announcement made by Chancellor Lloyd George that it intends to limit the profits of firms engaged in the production and distribution of war supplies, and that the benefits resulting from the operation of these regulations shall accrue to the State.

The extent of the limitation is not announced. The executive committee of the Liverpool district workers has issued a manifesto denouncing the regulations, which it said, comprise less than one-fifth of the total amount.

The document declares that the action of those who refuse to agree to the settlement of the wage and labor dispute actually prevented the distribution of munitions to the troops in the trenches during the past week. It asserts also that the reputation and prestige of the army are seriously damaged and added:

"In view of the message of Lord Kitchener to our executive, we insist that members affected all line up with the Government. We are not prepared to submit any grievances to an investigation. Work, however, must be resumed, otherwise we are affected by the action of those who refuse to agree to the settlement of the wage and labor dispute."

The Magistrates in Birmingham have ordered the time in which saloons may keep open because drinking was interfering with the work on war munitions. The General commanding the western front has ordered that saloons be closed throughout his command, which embraces Wales, Lancashire and seven other counties.

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LANGHORNE CASE CLEARED UP.

War Department Officials Admit Truth of "Sun" Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—With the publication in THE SUN to-day of the real reasons why Major Langhorne was relieved from his post as military attaché at Berlin, officials of the War Department acknowledged the facts, which hitherto had been guarded more carefully than anything happening in the army in a long time.

It developed that the methods pursued by persons in Germany in an effort to mislead the Allies by sending out wireless despatches in Major Langhorne's name were crude. The Major himself was sending all his despatches to Washington, and he was informed that the War Department that they might regard as false all despatches received over his name, which came in plain text. In addition, those despatches were attached to grand made gross blunders in addressing the false despatches.

That the Eiffel Tower radio station in Paris picked up all the despatches sent out in Major Langhorne's name was also disclosed here to-day. It is understood that officers of the French government had a part in directing the attention of the United States to the fact that there was something peculiar about the reports bearing Major Langhorne's name and sent broadcast through the air.

COSTLY COFFIN FOR PRINCE.

Sent in Silver Case for German Victim of Battle.

AMSTERDAM, March 25.—A coffin enclosed in a silver case which is said to have been sent from Bruges recently for an unknown destination is reported to have been the coffin of the Prince of Orange, who was killed in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle.

A recent "everybody's" statement issued in London quoted a captured German as authority for the statement that three German Princes, one of them said to be the Prince of Orange, and the Kaiser, were killed at Neuve Chapelle.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH

Light, Delicate, Old.

ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

UNDERSEA RAIDER SUNK, ADMIRALTY BELIEVES

U-29 Lost With All Aboard. Is Announcement in London.

REPORT WEDDIGEN WAS IN COMMAND

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, March 25.—The Admiralty announced to-night that it has good reason to believe that the German submarine U-29 has been sunk with all on board.

If the Admiralty's information is correct this is the greatest single loss to the Germans since the institution of the submarine warfare on February 18. This class of submarine was in construction when the war started and few details are known. The U-29 is the eighth German submarine officially announced as sunk since the war began.

Naval authorities believe that the class numbered from U-28 to U-36, which were constructed at Danzig and the Germania works, displace about 1,000 tons, have a surface speed of about eighteen knots and a submerged speed of about twelve, with a cruising radius of 2,000 miles. They are the nearest approach to the Schley, the submarine cruiser which is being constructed for the United States Navy and will be the last word in development of under sea craft.

The Daily Mail says the U-29 was apparently commanded by Capt. Lieut. Weddigen, who commanded the famous U-9 when she sank the Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir. She was cruising off the Solly Isles at the beginning of March and sank the steamers City of Cardiff, Headlands, Adeux, Andalusian and Augustus. Weddigen earned the name of "the pirate prince" by his considerable treatment of his victims.

A French trawler which has arrived at Dartmouth reported that a submarine tried to torpedo her yesterday. The torpedo missed the trawler, by ten feet.

The report repeated that the German submarine raiding in the English Channel and the words "Medea of America" were used by the submarine. The return of the ship's papers was asked for but refused. The crew was brought to Dover by the British destroyer Teviot.

Tesler said that after the German submarine went down there was a steam station about two miles away, the crew of which could see clearly what had happened and yet made no attempt to rescue the victims of the submarine. Shortly after taking to the boats he saw the perspective of a submarine, which made off toward the steamer and both sent away together. There were forty men in the crew of the Medea. One was drowned and the others escaped in their boats and reached Newhaven.

An official report of the British army, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on March 18.

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NEUTRALITY VAIN, SAYS ROME PAPER

"Messaggero" Declares Austria Will Never Yield Unless Italy Goes to War.

ROME, March 25.—Germany is still struggling to bring about an agreement between Italy and Austria that will keep Italy neutral, but the effort seems hopeless.

The Messaggero publishes what is believed to be an inspired statement to the effect that "neutrality is a friendly suggestion, not a compulsory rule."

"The feeling in Austria is the article continues, that the country would rather give Galicia to Russia and so complete a peace than give Trent and part of Istria to Italy for the sake of Italian neutrality. Were this done, Austria would remove the nightmare of a Russian invasion of Austria and would leave that country free to fight to the death against Rumania and Italy."

The Austrian Red Cross at Budapest compels Italy to reach an understanding with Great Britain concerning her interests in the eastern Mediterranean. For the moment the defeat of Austria would make necessary for